Clean Version of Pending Claims

METHODS TO REDUCE THE SENSITIVITY OF ENDOTHELIALLY-COMPROMISED VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE
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Serial No.: 09/512,926

1. A method to reduce the sensitivity of endothelially-compromised vascular smooth muscle in a patient in need of such reduction, comprising administering a pharmaceutically effective amount of a CLC3 blocker, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

A1

3. (Amended) A method of claim 22, wherein the compound administered is 1-p-β-dimethylaminoethoxyphenyl-trans-1,2-diphenylbut-1-ene, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

4. (Amended) A method to treat vascular smooth muscle endothelium damage in a patient in need of such treatment, comprising administering a pharmaceutically effective amount of a CLC3 blocker, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

A2

6. (Amended) A method of claim 23, wherein the wherein the compound administered is 1-p-β-dimethylaminoethoxyphenyl-trans-1,2-diphenylbut-1-ene, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

7. A method of claim 23, wherein said endothelium damage is the result of diabetes.

8. A method of claim 23, wherein said endothelium damage is the result of a surgical procedure.

9. A method of claim 23, wherein said endothelium damage is the result or cause of hypertension.

10. A method of claim 23, wherein said endothelium damage is the result or cause of coronary artery disease.

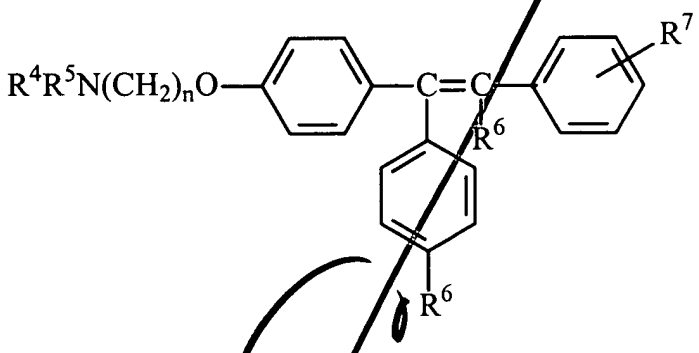
11. A method of claim 23, which further comprises administering a pharmaceutically-effective compound selected from the group consisting of: an anti-diabetes agent; an anti-hypertension agent; an anti-coronary artery disease agent; and an anti-restenosis agent.

A3

13. (Amended) A method of claim 24, wherein the compound administered is 1-p-β-dimethylaminoethoxyphenyl-trans-1,2-diphenylbut-1-ene, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

22. (New) A method of claim 1, wherein the CLC3 blocker is a compound of Formula

A4



I

wherein

either R^4 is H or a lower alkyl radical and R^5 is a lower alkyl radical, or R^4 and R^5 are joined together with the adjacent nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic radical;

R^6 is H or a lower alkyl radical;

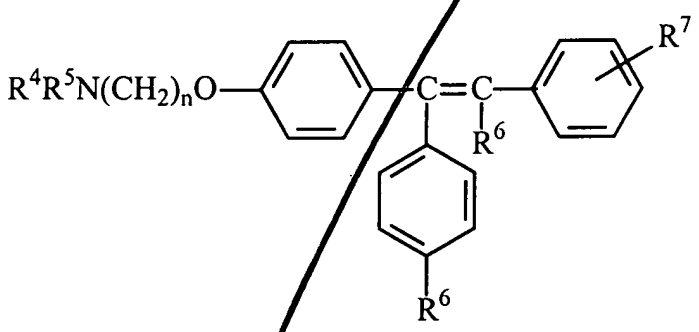
R^7 is H, halo, OH, a lower alkyl radical, or is a buta-1,3-dienyl radical which together with the adjacent benzene ring forms a naphthyl radical;

R^8 is H or OH; and

n is 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

23. (New) A method of claim 4, wherein the CLC3 blocker is a compound of Formula



I

wherein

either R^4 is H or a lower alkyl radical and R^5 is a lower alkyl radical, or R^4 and R^5 are joined together with the adjacent nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic radical;

R^6 is H or a lower alkyl radical;

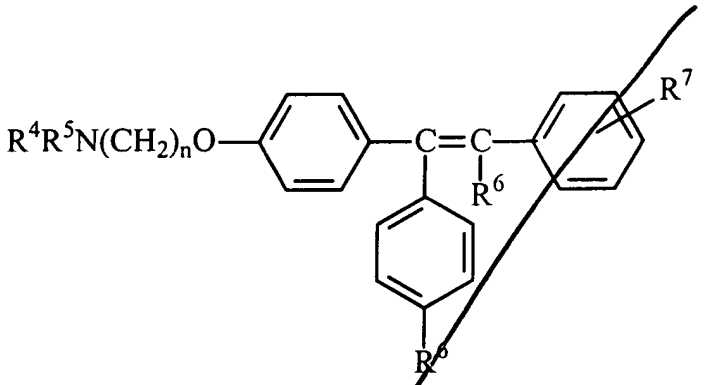
R^7 is H, halo, OH, a lower alkyl radical, or is a buta-1,3-dienyl radical which together with the adjacent benzene ring forms a naphthyl radical;

R^8 is H or OH; and

n is 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

24. (New) A method to affect CLC3 receptors comprising administering a compound of Formula I



wherein

either R^4 is H or a lower alkyl radical and R^5 is a lower alkyl radical, or R^4 and R^5 are joined together with the adjacent nitrogen atom to form a heterocyclic radical;

R^6 is H or a lower alkyl radical;

R^7 is H, halo, OH, a lower alkyl radical, or is a buta-1,3-dienyl radical which together with the adjacent benzene ring forms a naphthyl radical;

R^8 is H or OH; and

n is 2;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.